



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1877.

The Baltimore Sun says: "It is a good rule never to despair of the republic. The conservatives have now, so far as the popular vote is concerned, every Southern State, and though not in absolute possession of official power in one or two of them as yet, it cannot be doubted that they will be before a great while. The day of military domination has passed, and, if it could be continued, it would lose more States in the North to those who employ it than it would gain in the South. Even in the South bayonets no longer control ballots to the extent they once did. Both white and black votes are polled for conservative and home rule in their presence. The national House of Representatives is in democratic hands, and the same party has increased its numbers in the Senate. Whatever may be the policy of the new administration these are the facts to be looked at."

The republican Senators held a caucus yesterday morning, at which the report of the Caucus Committee appointed to revise the standing committees of the Senate was submitted and adopted. It was agreed to give the minority an increased representation on all the non-political committees, so that instead of three, the democrats will have four places out of the nine on each of the non-political committees, with perhaps the exception of one or two committees which are of a quasi political character. The republicans have provided for Senator Davis, of Illinois, by assigning him to the Judiciary Committee and the Committee on the Revision of the Laws.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Thurman said at a former session of the Senate the credentials of J. B. Eustis, claiming to be a Senator from the State of Louisiana, were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The committee reported against the right of Mr. Eustis to a seat on the ground that the vacancy had been filled by the election of Pinchback. Subsequently the Senate decided that Pinchback was not elected. He, therefore, submitted a resolution that the credentials of Mr. Eustis be taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The resolution under the rules, went over until to-day.

The chief feature of the debate in the Senate, yesterday, was the speech of Mr. Conkling, of N. Y., whose utterances are now looked to with much interest. While his remarks were not as positive as might have been desired, yet the general inference was that he would support the Southern policy of the administration. His criticism on the attempt to make the Louisiana case analogous to the cases of Oregon, Mississippi and Alabama, was merciless in the extreme, and was evidently felt by Mr. Blaine, who had taken such a decided and hasty stand on the previous day.

As at present organized the new Senate stands thirty-nine republicans and thirty-four democrats—a republican majority of five. If the President recognizes the Nicholls and Hampton governments, or refuses to recognize the Packard and Chamberlain governments, it is difficult to see how the Senate can consistently keep out the democratic Senators chosen by those governments, which would give the democrats thirty-seven votes in the Senate to thirty-nine for the republicans—a republican majority of two.

The Richmond Whig utters the following, which will strike a responsive chord in the breasts of thousands:—"We are weary—oh! so weary—of political strife and controversy, State and Federal. Can't we have peace just for a little while? Rest, blessed rest—how sweet the word—if only for a few months, without one word to write, one thought to express about the hateful, eternal elections."

The President's friends say that if his policy towards the South fails it will be the fault of the Southern people themselves and will be so regarded. They say also that if it succeeds it will break down the color line in politics by detaching the old whigs and Douglas democrats, and organizing them into a strong administration party of whites, to whom the blacks will naturally adhere.

We are authorized by Col. Mosby to say that the statement contained in the Richmond papers that at a conference of the friends of President Hayes, in Washington, Mr. Palmer, of Richmond, was offered an office and had declined it, is incorrect. It is understood that Mr. Palmer applied to Col. Mosby to give the Richmond postoffice to his son.

Accounts from Mexico report that General Diego Alvaraz is in arms in favor of Iglesias for President and against the Government of Diaz. An important battle is reported to have been fought, but no particulars as to its results are given.

An Athens telegram announces the resignation of the Ministry of the Kingdom of Greece in consequence of the vote of censure passed upon it by the Chambers for granting an illegal pension. Just thick of a vote of censure for an illegal pension—in Greece too.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, (rad.) referring to the reported friendly purposes of Governor Hayes towards the South, says that he cannot readily make a mistake if he resolves to undo in the South pretty much everything that his predecessor has done.

And now the question arises, was Gen. Joe Johnston really tendered a place in Mr. Hayes's Cabinet?

In his speech yesterday in the Senate, Mr. Conkling, addressing the Vice-President, said: "The other day you, sir, on the eastern portico of the capitol, overlooking an immense concourse of people, saw the oath of office administered to the chief magistrate of the republic, in whose election, under the forms and substance of law, all parties and all factions, whatever their convictions may be, peacefully acquiesced. Standing to be endowed with the power of the chief magistrate he uttered to his countrymen something of the principles, the purposes, the inspirations which would actuate his administration. Mr. Conkling then quoted from the inaugural address of President Hayes in regard to Southern affairs, and, resuming his remarks, said:

"Can it be that the Chief Magistrate who uttered those words does not desire with a conscientious aim at right to find out, to ascertain, to declare who, in truth, on the 7th of November last, was chosen the Governor of Louisiana, who, in truth, of these contestants in the various legislative districts were entitled to sit and constitute the Legislature of Louisiana, to constitute that body, despite of which there can be no other with a character higher than a mob, and if the Chief Magistrate, freshly appointed with his great duties, does mean, as we are bound to believe he does, by modes provided in the constitution and the law to ascertain the very truth of the election in Louisiana, shall it be said that on the threshold of his administration, as he entered the door of official life, the Senate, in order to be consistent, and to allow Mr. Grover, a Senator from Oregon, to be sworn in, must proceed without any investigation of a committee to close the door in the face of the President, or leave him, if his judgment required him to do it, to attempt to recognize one State government, or how before the Senate had recognized another, or how before the Senate had recognized another, made without investigation and before closed by a judgment, no matter how repugnant to his judgment it might be."

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Mr. Sherman for Secretary of the Treasury by a very small majority. But one democratic Senator voted for him, Mr. McCreery, of Kentucky. About fourteen democrats voted against him and the remainder declined to vote at all. Some of the democratic Senators think they were justified in their course, as opposition was made to taking up any of the other nominations. It is understood that two republicans, Cameron and Padlock, voted against the confirmation. The opposition to the Cabinet nominations on the part of the radicals does not appear to strengthen in numbers, although it has not diminished in bitterness. An Associated Press dispatch says:

"There is nothing significant in the fact that none but Mr. Sherman of the cabinet nomination has been acted upon by the Senate. Mr. Sherman having been chairman of the finance committee, it would have been an act of discourtesy on the part of Senators toward him to have his name left out entirely in the making up of the committees, or to announce his successor on the finance committee before they had confirmed his nomination as Secretary of the Treasury, and consequently the Senate confirmed his nomination that this obstacle might not prevent the announcing of the standing committees of the Senate whenever the time for making such announcement shall arrive."

With Senator Sherman at the head of the Treasury, Ohio will fill four of the greatest offices in the country, namely, President, Chief Justice, General of the Army, and head of the Treasury.

On the ground that ex-President Grant is partial to office, with a long tenure, the New York Sun suggests him for the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench.

The President made his first appointment yesterday, the fortunate official being William M. Stone, who was nominated for U. S. District Attorney for South Carolina.

While the President will stand firm in regard to the nominees for his Cabinet, it is understood he does not desire any "dead lock." It is to be hoped he will not weaken.

The President states that he will not, according to his present intention, convene the extra session of Congress until about the first of June.

Indorsing the President.

A large meeting of business men was held in New York yesterday, which indorsed the policy of President Hayes and the election of his Cabinet. Wm. A. Booth presided, and speeches were made by John A. Stewart, Jno. A. Stevens, John Jay and Geo. T. Hope. The meeting adopted resolutions setting forth that both parties had agreed to abide by the decision of the Electoral Commission and so protect the peace and welfare of the country; that both parties are honorably bound to recognize the constitutional authority of the President; that his policy as to the South, civil service and finance commends itself as one entitled to the fairest trial; "that we stand by the President in the exercise of his constitutional rights, and will not do anything to confuse the Cabinet or show any disposition to obstruct his policy of conciliation and reform, as tending to interrupt the restoration of national confidence so happily begun and so essential to the prosperity of all sections and all classes."

The New York Union League held a meeting last night at which addresses were made by leading republicans, and resolutions adopted of similar purport.

A call, numerously signed, has been issued at Albany, N. Y., announcing that a public meeting will be held in that city on Monday evening, March 12, "to approve the patriotic efforts of President Hayes to inaugurate a policy of peace and prosperity in the whole country, and in favor of supporting him in the selection of his own Cabinet, without dictation from interested parties."

The dead body of a man named Washington McGraw was found, with the neck broken, in front of the western entrance to the Capitol, in Washington, Wednesday. An inquest developed the following facts:—McGraw and a man named Thos. Mahony were coming through the Capitol grounds when one of them struck a colored bootblack. Soon afterwards the bootblack, with several colored men, met McGraw and Mahony on the first terrace of the west front of the Capitol, near the fish pond, and began an attack upon them. While the fight was going on a passing colored man struck McGraw with a stone on the back of the neck with such force as to break his neck, and he fell dead. Mahony was also severely beaten, and the dead and the wounded men were both left lying beside the fish pond, while their assailants made off, and have so far made good their escape. Both McGraw and Mahony were intoxicated. The jury returned a verdict of "death from dislocation of the neck, caused by a blow from some party unknown." All the efforts of the detectives have failed, so far, to discover the murderers, although several witnesses testify to having seen some men fighting near the spot where the body was found.

News of the Day.
A dispatch from Bozeman, Montana, says that Sitting Bull with Crazy Horse and from one or two thousand lodges of hostiles are threatening the Crow Agency, and that the Crows had stampeded on hearing of their approach. Another dispatch from Cheyenne reports that Crazy Horse is on the Little Powder river preparing to come in with one hundred and twenty lodges to surrender themselves.

Senators Daws and Hoar received yesterday evening the following dispatch, signed by six hundred and sixty five members of the Massachusetts legislature: "We, the undersigned, republican members of the General Assembly of Massachusetts, hereby express an earnest hope that the recent Cabinet appointments of President Hayes may be confirmed by the Senate of the United States."

Morton seems to be profoundly disgusted with Carl Schurz. He is reported to have said that Schurz had been repudiated by every party, and by Germany and America alike, and that for one thousand dollars he could be hired to speak on any side. It is only on the theory that Cameron, Blaine and Morton are standard types of practical statesmen that Schurz can be pronounced a failure.

A San Francisco dispatch states that an American schooner from that port has been forcibly detained by the Mexican Collector at Mazatlan under "an arbitrary ruling and forced interpretation of international law." Formal complaint has been made to the Mexican Consul at San Francisco, and the matter will be brought to the attention of the Department of State at Washington.

An apparently causeless panic in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, New York, last night, caused a wild rush of the women and children occupying one of the galleries, during which six women and a boy were trampled to death.

The one hundredth anniversary of the independence of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts was celebrated yesterday in Boston. Many distinguished members of the fraternity from other States were present.

Gen. Gordon received a dispatch from Wade Hampton yesterday to the effect that everything in South Carolina is moving along quietly and the prospects for the conservative cause are very bright.

Virginia News.

Patents have been granted to J. W. Cheung, jr., of Shadwell, Albemarle county, Va., for a horsehoe machine, and R. L. Nelson, of Orange Co. H., for an improved coffee pot.

In Chesterfield county, a few days since, Mrs. Lucy Middleton went out to assist her little girl in getting some wood for the fire. In attempting to pull down the limb of a tree the limb suddenly broke off, and falling, struck her head with such force as to cause her almost instant death.

A youth named Robert W. Vaden was murdered in Pittsylvania county, on Sunday, by a negro man. A difficulty occurred between the parties, and the negro used his knife, cutting young Vaden in a number of places, causing death in a short while.

The Winchester and Strasburg railroad was not put up at public rental by the sheriff of Frederick county on Monday, the claim against the company having been settled on Saturday.

The National Valley Bank, at Staunton, has been made a government depository. The funds of that collection district had formerly to be sent to Lynchburg.

The tobacco sales at Danville for the last month (February) were 1,753,839 pounds, for \$109,185.83, being an average of \$14.35 per hundred weight.

The Virginia Press Association meets in Richmond next Tuesday.

Dr. Joseph Jorgensen resigned the office of postmaster at Petersburg on Saturday. He is a member-elect of the Forty-fifth Congress.

Dr. Hugh Merson, of Caroline county, and formerly of the U. S. Navy, is dead.

In relation to the proposition of Virginia to have the boundary line between Virginia and Tennessee more definitely settled, the Governor of Tennessee states that his State is satisfied with the line as fixed in 1803 (by Virginia and North Carolina) and she does not mean to reopen the question. Gov. Knappe submitted the correspondence to the General Assembly on Wednesday.

Hearing that Gen. Jos. E. Johnson would arrive at Staunton on Tuesday afternoon, the West Augusta Guard and the new artillery company, just uniformed, marched to the depot and welcomed him. He expressed gratitude at the compliment, and reviewed the line, speaking in high terms of their soldierly bearing.

A shooting affair occurred in Roanoke county, one day last week, between two brothers, by the name of Cal and Charles Arthur, in which both were seriously wounded. It was all about a cut box belonging to Cal, which Charles borrowed without permission.

A fire has been raging in the Dismal Swamp during the past week. On Sunday the flames reached Magnolia Springs, and for a time the buildings were threatened, but no loss was sustained.

Mrs. Ramsdell, mother of United States Marshal C. P. Ramsdell, died in Petersburg on Wednesday.

Sir Edward Thorpe, the British minister at Washington, fully expects to attend the international celebration at Petersburg next May.

A young man named Mitchell Weston Jones committed suicide, it is supposed, by taking laudanum, in Richmond, on Wednesday night.

THE DUPLICATE OATH.—A record of the oath privately taken at the White House on Saturday night by Gov. Hayes was made by the Chief Justice at the time and delivered to Mr. Fish to be placed on file in the State Department. No official record will be made of the oath taken on Saturday. The Bible on which the oath was taken Saturday was a handsome new one, purchased especially for the purpose by D. W. Middleton, esq., the clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is an expensive English edition, bound in brown Turkey morocco, with gilt edges. Yesterday morning Mr. James H. McKenney, the deputy clerk of the Supreme Court, called at the White House in behalf of Mr. Middleton to present the Bible to Mrs. Hayes. Mrs. Hayes was in the red parlour, surrounded by a large number of lady friends and callers. As soon as she saw Mr. McKenney she said:—"Oh, there's the Bible," recognizing it at once. Mr. McKenney then presented it to her with the compliments of Mr. Middleton. On the fly-leaf was written—"To Mrs. Hayes, from D. W. Middleton, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, used for the administration of the oath on the inauguration of the United States; See 11th psalm, 11th, 12th, and 13th verses." Mr. Middleton had marked the verses at the spot where Gov. Hayes had kissed the book. Mrs. Hayes said, "I guess Mr. McKenney had better read us the verses." The ladies all crowded around and Mr. McKenney read the verses, concluding with the following:—"They compassed me about; yea they compassed me about, but in the name of the Lord I will destroy them."

Mrs. Hayes laughed gaily and said, "Oh, no, I guess he won't destroy anybody." She then took the Bible and desired that her compliments and thanks should be given to Mr. Middleton for his welcome present.

Littell's Living Age, for this week, has been received.

Baltimore Annual Conference M. E. Church South.

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY.

The Conference resumed its 94th session this morning at the Washington street M. E. Church South.

The Conference was opened with devotional exercises by Rev. Gilson Mauzee.

The call of the roll at the opening was ordered to be suspended during the remaining sessions of the Conference.

Rev. Dr. Redford corrected the impression that the books of the Nashville Publishing House were sold at higher rates than those of other denominations.

Rev. Dr. Grandin confirmed the statement of Dr. Redford, stating that he had compared the prices of the Nashville house with those of the booksellers in Washington, and the Nashville prices were cheaper.

In answer to a question as to the rates before the war Dr. Redford said everything was higher now, even preaching. [Laughter.]

Rev. Dr. Kelly, one of the missionary secretaries of Tennessee; Rev. Alexander G. Brown, Rev. Dr. Lee, and Rev. Dr. Duncan, of the Virginia Conference, were introduced.

The question, "Who remain on trial?" was then taken up, and the following were continued:

E. G. Vandiver, L. Rosser Green, Eggleston Wolf, Wm. H. Saunders, J. L. Kibler, George T. D. Collins, George S. Lightner, John H. Davidson, Alfred O. Armstrong, W. A. Bryan, Charles M. Haldaway, and H. C. Caldwell.

Ambrose Wilson was discontinued at his own request.

D. L. Bush was discontinued. The question of Mr. Bush being up by Rev. Mr. Baldwin said that Mr. Bush had been the junior preacher on his circuit, but that he had never heard Mr. Bush preach. Whenever he was with Mr. B. the latter would always declare that he would not preach a regular sermon. As to his studies he was a rather singular man. When he stopped at the parsonage he was always in a hurry to get away, saying he must hurry to A. to prosecute his studies. On inquiry at A. the speaker was informed that Mr. Bush never studied there, but was always in a hurry to get away, saying he must go and study at B., and do further inquiry at B. Information was given that he never studied at B., but always hurried away from there as he said to study at A.

The speaker never knew him to study, nor heard of his studying anywhere. He was somewhat in debt, although he had sufficient salary (\$108 per annum) to maintain a young man. He was, however, energetic and effective in protracted meetings, but failed in his pastoral work. He had lately married a most energetic lady of some means and she might develop something in him.

A minister—His wife is part of his qualifications.

The discussion of the continuance of Mr. Bush was continued for some length, but he was discontinued by a decided vote.

Sydney G. Ferguson was appointed a member of the second year examining board, vice Rev. Mr. Bestly, who was not at Conference.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Duncan read a most able appeal for the support of Randolph Macon College, urging that mental and moral culture should be made to keep pace with the immense material progress of the times. The subject was referred to the Committee on Education.

Rev. Dr. Ware, of the Virginia Conference was introduced.

A commission from the Virginia Conference appeared and presented a resolution looking to a readjustment of the bounds of the Virginia Conference and the Baltimore Conference and the appointment of a committee for that purpose.

There was a general expression of opposition to any change of Conference boundaries, but a disposition to show the utmost courtesy to the Virginia Conference, and on motion a committee of five, two laymen and three clergymen were appointed to meet the Virginia Conference commission and to confer with them on the subject.

The Bishop said he would announce the committee in due time.

A telegram of fraternal greeting from the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church, at Frederick city, was read.

On motion the Secretary was directed in the name of the Conference to return the fraternal sympathy of this Conference with their brethren at Frederick.

The Bishop and Rev. S. Register spoke with ardor of the promise of the future, in regard to Christian inter-communion.

The resolution was adopted by the whole assembly rising and uniting in the Doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

On motion, it was ordered that a committee of five be appointed to take action for carrying out the recommendations made by the Joint Conference of the two branches of the Church at Cape May.

The following candidates for deacons orders were called up and examined by Bishop Daggert:—Wm. B. Dorsey, James H. Boyd, J. K. Gilbert, A. E. Bradenburg, H. T. Watts, C. M. Brown, H. S. Cox, W. H. Hederick, J. Watts Shoaff, A. M. Cackley, and Luke A. Markwood.

Bishop Daggert addressed the class with muchunction and effectiveness, and the Conference then adjourned till 9 a. m. to-morrow.

RICHARD W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy, is a Virginian by birth, and a whig politician of the old school. He was born in Calpeper county on June 9, 1809, and received a good classical education. He was fond of adventure, and long before he was of age he set his face toward the wilds of Kentucky.

In 1831 he settled in Louisville as a clerk in a small store. Subsequently he removed to Lawrence county, Ind., where he taught school for a few months, and then went into a store, selling goods by day and studying law by night. In 1834 he was admitted to the bar, and was almost immediately elected to the Indiana Legislature. He was re-elected in 1835, and in the following year went to the Senate, where he served two years, being president pro tem. of that body. In the campaign of 1840 he worked zealously for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," being a Presidential elector and speaking constantly from the stump. In 1841 he was elected a Representative in Congress. In 1844 he was again chosen a Presidential elector, and in 1847 reappeared in Congress. President Taylor offered him the appointment of charge d'affaires to Austria and President Fillmore the office of recorder of the general land office, but he preferred to practice his profession. In 1864 he was elected a Presidential elector, and in 1868 was elected a delegate to the republican convention. In political circles he has the reputation of being an excellent platform maker, and his friends say that he has constructed more party platforms than any other politician in the West. The resolutions adopted by the Chicago convention in 1860 were drawn up and read by him. He was chairman of the Indiana delegation at the Cincinnati convention last year, and voted for Mr. Morton until the break was made for Mr. Hayes. Mr. Thompson is a man of exceedingly fine presence, tall, straight, with white hair, and a countenance denoting great decision of character. He is considered one of the best stump speakers in Indiana.

From the Black Hills comes a report of the discovery of a dry river bed filled with golden quartz, and it is probable that a rush will be made for the vicinity as soon as spring fairly opens. Simultaneously come stories of fabulous wealth in the petroleum regions of Pennsylvania. A switchman has suddenly found himself a millionaire, and other honest sons of toil are on the high road to wealth, all of which is to be taken cum grano salis.

Episcopal High School of Virginia.

Near Alexandria.

L. M. BLACKFORD, M. A., Principal.
Thirty-third Annual Session.

Names of Students Distinguished in the Intermediate Examinations February, 1877.

Note.—The standard for distinction in examination is three fourths of the maximum. The names of those who obtained nineteen twentieths or more are indicated by a star; those answers were perfect by two stars.

ORTHOGRAHY.

First Rank.

John C. Ambler, Fauquier;
Morgan H. Beach, Alexandria;
W. Graham Page, Albemarle.

Second Rank.

William W. Gordon, jr., Alabama;
James Y. J. Leigh, Mecklenburg;
William S. Spencer, West Virginia;
Horace Stringfellow, jr., Montgomery Ala.;
Wayne Stuart Terrett, Fairfax;
Wilbur F. Watkins, jr., Baltimore, Md.

Third Rank.

Carter S. Cole, Culpeper;
George H. Cornwall, Pennsylvania;
William H. Echols, jr., Alabama;
S. Bankhead Garrett, King George;
John E. Gibbon, Baltimore, Md.;
Royall J. Miller, Augusta, Ga.;
Charles Louis Mosby, jr., Lynchburg;
S. Halsted Watkins, Baltimore, Md.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

John C. Ambler, Fauquier;
Morgan H. Beach, Alexandria;
J. F. B. Beckwith, Georgia;
Samuel H. Benton, California;
Thomas H. Burwell, Clarke;
Carter S. Cole, Culpeper;
George H. Cornwall, Pennsylvania;
William H. Echols, jr., Alabama;
A. Walton Fleming, Alexandria;
S. Bankhead Garrett, King George;
B. Huger Heyward, South Carolina;
John P. Hubbard, jr., West Virginia;
R. Clapham Johnston, Baltimore, Md.;
Alexander S. Larned, Maryland;
Frank H. Larned, jr., Maryland;
James Y. J. Leigh, Mecklenburg;
H. Nelson Lloyd, Alexandria;
Jonathan C. Meredith, Winchester;
Royall J. Miller, Augusta, Ga.;
W. Prosser Morgan, Alexandria;
Charles Louis Mosby, jr., Lynchburg;
Edward T. North, Warrenton;
W. Graham Page, Albemarle;
Theodore Pauli, Roanoke;
William A. Powell, Alexandria;
Robert L. Randolph, Baltimore, Md.;
Arthur A. Snyder, Georgetown, D. C.;
William S. Spencer, West Virginia;
James E. B. Stuart, Washington Co.;
Corbin G. Waller, Norfolk;
William N. Waller, Norfolk;
S. Halsted Watkins, Baltimore, Md.;
Wilbur F. Watkins, jr., Baltimore, Md.;
Harry S. Winston, New York.

SACRED HISTORY.

First Class.

Thomas H. Burwell, Clarke;
George H. Cornwall, Pennsylvania;
A. Walton Fleming, Alexandria;
John P. Hubbard, jr., West Virginia;
Jonathan C. Meredith, Winchester;
Royall J. Miller, Augusta, Ga.;
William K. Miller, Augusta, Ga.;
W. Prosser Morgan, Alexandria;
Charles Louis Mosby, jr., Lynchburg;
W. Graham Page, Albemarle;
Alexander B. Shepherd, West Virginia;
S. Halsted Watkins, Baltimore, Md.;
Wilbur F. Watkins, jr., Baltimore, Md.

Second Class.

Morgan H. Beach, Alexandria;
Edmund Didier, Baltimore, Md.;
R. Clapham Johnston, Baltimore, Md.;
Charles L. Minor, New York;
William S. Powell, Alexandria;
William A. Spencer, West Virginia;
James E. B. Stuart, Washington Co.;
Frederick J. Winston, New York;
Harry S. Winston, New York.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

James A. Bayard, jr., Delaware;
J. F. B. Beckwith, Georgia;
Samuel H. Benton, California;
William H. Echols, jr., Alabama;
B. Huger Heyward, South Carolina;
William W. Jackson, West Virginia;
Alexander S. Larned, Baltimore, Md.;
J. Murray Larned, Maryland;
H. Nelson Lloyd, Alexandria;
William K. Miller, Augusta, Ga.;
Robert L. Randolph, Baltimore, Md.;
William N. Waller, Norfolk.

MODERN HISTORY.

Brice W. Goldsborough, Maryland;
J. Randolph Keen, Lynchburg;
M. Cabell Martin, Clarke;
J. Stewart McGeehe, Louisiana;
R. Walton Moore, Fairfax;
Arthur A. Snyder, Georgetown, D. C.;
George S. Somerville, Alexandria;
Horace Stringfellow, jr., Montgomery, Ala.;
Harry R. Talcott, Georgetown, D. C.;
William F. Wickham, jr., Hanover.

HISTORY OF UNITED STATES.

M. Lemoinie Louis, Fairfax;
Joseph T. Jemison, Texas;
Charles J. Minor, New York;
Edward H. Walton, Philadelphia, Pa.

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

M. Lemoinie Louis, Fairfax;
Joseph T. Jemison, Texas.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Edmund Didier, Baltimore, Md.;
A. Walton Fleming, Alexandria;
Alexander S. Larned, Baltimore, Md.;
Royall J. Miller, Augusta, Ga.;
Royall S. Spruicer, West Virginia;
Llewellyn F. Whittle, Richmond.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

A. Walton Fleming, Alexandria;
Royall J. Miller, Augusta, Ga.;
William S. Spencer, West Virginia;
Llewellyn F. Whittle, Richmond;
Frederick J. Winston, New York.

FRENCH.

J. Murray Larned, Maryland;
R. Walton Moore, Fairfax;
Charles H. Rhett, South Carolina;
J. Samuel Spencer, West Virginia;
William F. Wickham, jr., Hanover.

Second Class.

J. F. B. Beckwith, Georgia;
Brice W. Goldsborough, Maryland;
B. Huger Heyward, South Carolina;
J. Randolph Keen, Lynchburg;
J. Stewart McGeehe, Louisiana;
Arthur A. Snyder, Georgetown, D. C.;
Harry R. Talcott, Georgetown, D. C.;
C. Baldwin Walker, Fairfax;
William N. Waller, Norfolk.

Third Class.

William H. Echols, jr., Alabama;
H. Nelson Lloyd, Alexandria;
William K. Miller, Augusta, Ga.;
Charles Louis Mosby, jr., Lynchburg;
James E. B. Stuart, Washington Co.;
Frederick J. Winston, New York.

GERMAN.

Second Class.
John C. Ambler, Fauquier;
George H. Cornwall, Pennsylvania;
Frank H. Larned, jr., Maryland;
H. Nelson Lloyd, Alexandria;
Samuel Porcher, South Carolina;
C. Baldwin Walker, Fairfax.

LATIN.

First Class.

M. Cabell Martin, Clarke;
J. Stewart McGeehe, Louisiana;
Samuel Porcher, South Carolina;
George S. Somerville, Alexandria;
C. Baldwin Walker, Fairfax.

Second Class.

J. F. B. Beckwith, Georgia;
Brice W. Goldsborough, Maryland;
R. Walton Moore, Fairfax;
J. Samuel Spencer, West Virginia.

Third Class.

Alexander S. Larned, Baltimore;
J. Murray Larned, Maryland;
John Points Nelson, Shanghai;
W. Graham Page, Albemarle;
Wilbur F. Watkins, jr., Baltimore, Md.

Fourth Class.